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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Letter dated 3 December 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the letter by His Excellency Mr. Ilija Djukić, Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, addressed to the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 69.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Letter from the Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference

The Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) gives me the opportunity to address you regarding the civil war that is going on in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the current crisis in the territory of the former Yugoslavia. That issue, as I understand, will be one of the most important items on the agenda of the OIC Meeting. I would like to thank you in advance for your kindness in conveying this message to the distinguished colleagues the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the countries participating in the Conference.

My concern and that of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is all the greater because of rumours that, in violation of the existing prohibitions contained in United Nations Security Council resolutions, the delivery of modern weapons to one of the warring parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina could be intensified, which could have disastrous effects on the efforts to bring about an end to the war by political means. The most important among those efforts are those undertaken in accordance with United Nations resolutions and the Geneva International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, which is a follow-up to the London Conference. These two Conferences are being held under the highly esteemed chairmanship of Mr. Cyrus Vance, on behalf of the United Nations, and Lord David Owen, on behalf of the European Community. Although the efforts to restore peace and tranquillity among the Muslim, Serbian and Croatian peoples in Bosnia and Herzegovina have not been as successful as we expected them to be, we believe that the Geneva Conference is the only generally accepted framework for peaceful efforts and endeavours to remove all the consequences of the practice of "ethnic cleansing", which my Government vehemently opposes, regardless of who is carrying it out.

I take this opportunity to convey to you that Mr. Vance and Lord Owen positively assess the readiness of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to support their efforts by using its limited material means and a certain degree of political influence to de-escalate the tragic war of the three nations who lived together throughout the history of Bosnia and Herzegovina. All the three nations suffer in this horrible civil war. The war in Bosnia and Herzegovina was brought about by the rash and unthoughtful acts of the largest part of the international community, but also by the ambitions to install in Bosnia a government without equal representation of the three nations, which are, according to the present Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina, equal constituent components of that State. The Co-Chairmen of the Geneva (London) Conference, as well as most of the world community, recognize today that the terrible war crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina has been encouraged and dramatically accelerated by premature recognition of its full sovereignty, without prior agreement of the three nations constituting it, as is required in all constitutional documents of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The crisis has been especially widened by complete disregard for the clearly expressed will of the Serbian people in Bosnia and Herzegovina. That people had unanimously declared itself in favour of such a constitutional structure of Bosnia and Herzegovina as would guarantee constitutional balance and reflect the agreed interests of Muslims, Serbs and Croatians before the war broke out.

Those were the fatal mistakes made by the largest part of the international community. Arms shipments and incitement to the flare-up of war would, I believe, be even more fatal mistakes. All of us who are endeavouring to end the war and "ethnic cleansing" must be aware of all that has contributed to its flare-up. You and your distinguished colleagues participating at this Ministerial Meeting at Jiddah know well that none of the ethnic peoples, including Muslims, constitute a majority population in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is a country inhabited by three peoples, none of whom is in a majority. Their equal treatment in a country like Bosnia and Herzegovina must be a basis for seeking a stable solution to the crisis. Therefore, it is not pertinent, I do assure you, nor can it help bring war to an end, to claim that there is "Serbian aggression" in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Thus, the Governments less knowledgeable of facts than your own gain the impression that Serbs have come to Bosnia and Herzegovina as aggressors and not that they have been living there for centuries. Until 1981, according to official and irrefutable data, Serbs even formed an absolute majority in Bosnia.

I am confident that you share my opinion that such false information could not contribute to cooling off tempers. As far as the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is concerned, she withdrew her last soldier from Bosnia and Herzegovina on 19 May 1992. This has not been denied in international documents either. It is also confirmed by the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has further made available humanitarian corridors from Belgrade to Sarajevo. We have suggested, and this idea is now being implemented, that United Nations observers be placed on the borders between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. We have invested all our political influence to achieve an agreement between Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the United Nations Protection Force over deployment of international observers to monitor heavy weapons and lifting the blockade of Sarajevo.

The current Conference at Jiddah can, in my opinion, greatly contribute to calming the situation by sending a message of peace and dialogue in Bosnia and Herzegovina rather than a message of war, revenge and "struggle until final victory" by any of the parties involved. None of the parties can beat the simple truth that the only solution is to reach an acceptable political settlement verified by the international community and supported by the authorized representatives of all the three peoples - Muslim, Serbian and Croatian. Anything short of that is a dangerous illusion. Adding more oil to the flames of this war would also entail responsibility for spreading the tragedy of war as the severe Bosnian winter approaches.

Yugoslavia has had friendly relations and cooperation and enjoyed the confidence of all Islamic countries for years. Muslims in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia live in our multi-ethnic community as equal members. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is an open country that has nothing to hide to foreign visitors and observers. We are also open to any verification of these facts throughout the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

We are strongly committed to the proved principle that more weapons always mean more war and that more understanding and negotiation among the authorized representatives of the nations concerned pave the way to peace. The tragic example of Bosnia and Herzegovina, where the war is being waged by the three peoples who until recently, especially until its premature international recognition, lived as friends and in peace, is a warning to all of us. There can be no solution in Bosnia and Herzegovina if anything is imposed on any of its three constituent peoples. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia reiterates on this occasion as well that it has absolutely no territorial claims against Bosnia and Herzegovina. All that is acceptable to Serbs, Muslims and Croatians is acceptable to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia too. We are opposed only to what deprives any of the Bosnian peoples of their right to live in a State on whose constitutional structure they can exert full influence on an equal footing with representatives of the two other peoples.

I express once again my belief that you and the current Meeting of the OIC Ministers at Jiddah have truly the interest of peace at heart, in accordance with the positions of the United Nations and the London (Geneva) Conference, which my Government fully supports.

Ilija DJUKIĆ

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FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN EL SALVADOR

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. By resolution 693 (1991) of 20 May 1991, the Security Council established, under its authority, a United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) to monitor all agreements concluded between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) for an initial period of 12 months beginning 1 July 1991. The Council decided that the initial mandate of the Observer Mission, in its first phase as an integrated peace-keeping operation, would be to verify the compliance by the parties with the Agreement on Human Rights signed at San José on 26 July 1990 (A/44/971-S/21541, annex), and that the subsequent tasks or phases of the Observer Mission would be subject to the approval of the Council.

2. By resolution 45/267 of 21 June 1991, the General Assembly appropriated $13.8 million gross ($13 million net) for the operation of ONUSAL for the period from 1 July to 31 December 1991. In addition, the Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for ONUSAL in an amount not to exceed $9.2 million gross ($8.8 million net), with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, for the period from 1 January to 30 June 1992, inclusive. The above amounts were to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution.

3. In a report to the Security Council on 10 January 1992, 1/ the Secretary-General informed the Council that as a result of the signing of the "Act of New York" on 31 December 1991, the Government of El Salvador and FMLN had concluded a number of further agreements, which, following a final round of negotiations on two outstanding issues, would be signed at Mexico City on 16 January 1992. Subject to the approval of the Council, two of those agreements would require an immediate and substantial increase in the strength of ONUSAL if it were to assume the verification and monitoring functions desired of it by the two parties. One was an agreement on the cessation of the armed confrontation, in which it was envisaged that ONUSAL would verify all aspects of the cease-fire and the separation of forces, and the other an agreement on the National Civil Police, which envisaged that ONUSAL would monitor the maintenance of public order during a transitional period while a new National Civil Police was set up.

4. By its resolution 729 (1992) of 14 January 1992, the Security Council approved the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General and decided to enlarge the mandate of ONUSAL to include the verification and monitoring of the implementation of all the agreements to be signed at Mexico City between the Government of El Salvador and FMLN. The Council further extended the existing mandate of ONUSAL until 31 October 1992 and decided that the mandate would be reviewed at that time on the basis of recommendations to be presented by the Secretary-General.

5. In its resolution 46/240 of 22 May 1992, the General Assembly appropriated $39 million gross ($37 million net), inclusive of the $10 million authorized with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee. In addition, in paragraph 8 of the resolution, the Assembly decided that $2 million of the unencumbered balance of the appropriation should be retained in the Special Account and that the balance of $1,347,700 should be offset against the apportionment among Member States as provided for in paragraph 5 of the resolution.

6. In letters dated 19 and 28 October and 11 November 1992, 2/ the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of certain obstacles that had arisen in the implementation of the peace process and of how those difficulties had been overcome. In his letter of 28 October 1992, the Secretary-General stated that it would not be possible to complete the dismantling of the military structure of FMLN by 31 October 1992 and he recommended that the Council extend the current mandate of ONUSAL for an interim period of one month, until 30 November 1992.

7. The Security Council, by its resolution 784 (1992) of 30 October 1992, approved the proposal of the Secretary-General to extend the current mandate of ONUSAL for a period ending on 30 November 1992. In paragraph 2 of the resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to it by 30 November 1992 recommendations on the period of extension of the mandate, on the mandate and strength that ONUSAL would need, taking into account progress already made, in order to verify the implementation of the final phases of the peace process in El Salvador together with their financial implications.

8. In compliance with resolution 729 (1992) of 14 January 1992 and resolution 784 (1992) of 30 October 1992, the Secretary-General, in his report of 23 November 1992 to the Security Council, 3/ described the activities of ONUSAL during the period since the last reports in May and June 1992. 4/ In that report the Secretary-General indicated that the Military Division had been reduced and would be reduced further in January 1993, subject to the approval of the Security Council. That reduction had been made possible by the progress achieved in the implementation of the agreement relating to the cessation of the armed conflict. The Police Division might also be reduced from March 1993 in step with the progressive deployment of the new National Civil Police, and it would be phased out once that deployment was completed in 1994.

9. The Secretary-General further stated, in paragraph 82 of the report, that since major undertakings, such as the reduction of the Armed Forces and the deployment of the National Civil Police, extended into 1994, it was his intention to submit to the Security Council at appropriate intervals his recommendations on the future activities and strength of ONUSAL, taking into account progress made in implementing the peace process. The reports would recommend such reductions in the strength of ONUSAL as the evolution of the mandate permitted.

10. In the event that ONUSAL was required to verify the elections, the personnel required for that task would be phased in as required by the electoral process and their assignment would end immediately after the elections in March 1994. It was anticipated that ONUSAL would complete its mission by mid-1994.

11. In the light of the circumstances, the Secretary-General recommended that the Security Council extend the mandate of the Mission for a further period of six months, to 31 May 1993.

12. By its resolution 791 (1992) of 30 November 1992, the Security Council, having studied the report of the Secretary-General, 5/ decided to extend the mandate of ONUSAL for a further period of six months ending on 31 May 1993.

13. The present report relates to the total requirements of ONUSAL and covers the period from 1 December 1992 to 31 May 1993. It also provides a performance report on the operation of ONUSAL for the period from 1 January to 31 October 1992 and November 1992.

II. STATUS OF ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS

14. Assessments totalling $49,503,028 were apportioned among Member States for the financing of ONUSAL from 1 July 1991 to 31 October 1992. The following table summarizes the status of contributions received and indicates outstanding assessments of $11,608,431 as at 30 November 1992.

Status of contributions for ONUSAL as at 30 November 1992

	United States dollars
Amount appropriated	52 800 000
Less: Applied credits	(3 296 972)
Amount apportioned	49 503 028
Less: Payments received	(37 894 597)
Balance due	11 608 431

III. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

15. In paragraph 12 of its resolution 46/240 on the financing of ONUSAL, the General Assembly invited voluntary contributions in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General. For the period under review, the Government of Switzerland continued to make available air ambulance service for the repatriation of those wounded or taken ill in the performance of their duties, as and when required. The service was not utilized by the Mission during the period ending 30 November 1992.

IV. PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 OCTOBER 1992 AND NOVEMBER 1992

16. Annex I summarizes the appropriations provided to ONUSAL for the 10-month period from 1 January to 31 October 1992 and the related expenditures covering the 11-month period from 1 January to 31 October 1992 and from 1 to 30 November 1992, taking into consideration the one-month extension of the mandate approved by the Security Council. It reflects an unencumbered balance of $1,624,200 gross ($1,484,700 net) for the period. Supplementary information providing a detailed description of the estimated expenditure under each line item is provided in annex II.

V. COST ESTIMATES FOR THE MANDATE PERIOD FROM 1 DECEMBER 1992 TO 31 MAY 1993

17. The cost estimates for the period from 1 December 1992 to 31 May 1993 amount to $19,339,500 gross ($17,999,700 net) and are presented in annex III, with supplementary information thereon in annex IV. The estimates take into consideration the reduced deployment and staffing of ONUSAL for the mandate period. As indicated in paragraph 83 of the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council, 3/ it is anticipated that ONUSAL will complete its mission by mid-1994. The General Assembly, at its present session, is requested to make appropriate provision for the maintenance of ONUSAL for the period beyond 31 May 1993 at an average monthly rate not to exceed $3,223,250 gross ($2,999,950 net) based on the same level of expenditure proposed in the cost estimates for the previous six-month period. This provision would be subject to the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of ONUSAL beyond 31 May 1993.

18. Annex VI provides the proposed revised staffing table for ONUSAL. The annex shows a decrease of 14 posts comprising a net reduction of 8 international and 6 local posts. The international posts include an upgrade of one vacant D-1 post to the D-2 level for a Deputy Chief of Mission as a result of additional responsibilities and the sharply increasing work in the political activities of the Mission. The estimates also take into consideration the downgrading of 5 P-5 posts to the P-4 level, 8 P-4 posts to the P-3 level and 10 P-3 posts to the P-2 level, as well as the decrease of 2 P-4, 1 P-3, 2 General Service, 3 Field Service and 6 Local level posts. Annex VII provides the functional titles and related job description summaries of the proposed posts in the professional category and above.

19. Details on civilian staff and related costs are shown in annex VIII. Annex IX provides the distribution of civilian personnel by office. The distribution of transportation equipment is given in annex X and the geographical distribution of other ONUSAL equipment is provided in annex XI.

VI. OBSERVATIONS

20. In paragraph 9 of its resolution 46/240, the General Assembly decided, in principle, that the special accounts for the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) and ONUSAL should be merged. The report of the Secretary-General on the financing of ONUCA (A/47/556) indicates in paragraph 17 and annex VI the status of the ONUCA Special Account and those figures are reproduced in column (2) of annex V to the present report.

21. Annex V also shows the financial position resulting from the merging of the special accounts of ONUSAL and ONUCA and indicates a net operating deficit of $7,806,483 in the combined ONUSAL/ONUCA Special Account.

22. As indicated in column (1), item 4, of annex V, assessed contributions amounting to $11,608,431 in respect of ONUSAL remained outstanding as at 30 November 1992. This resulted in an operating deficit of $7,953,242 net in the ONUSAL Special Account. In order to meet the operating cash requirements of ONUSAL, loans amounting to $5 million were made to the ONUSAL Special Account from the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG) Special Account. In view of this and the continued precarious situation as regards the financing of the Mission, the Secretary-General recommends that no action be taken at this time in connection with the combined income of $4,484,174 consisting of interest ($1,990,206) and miscellaneous income ($2,493,968) and that this amount be retained in the combined ONUSAL/ONUCA Special Account pending receipt of the outstanding assessed contributions for both missions. Furthermore, the Secretary-General appeals to all Member States to pay their assessments in full as soon as possible.

VII. ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

23. The action that would appear to be required in connection with the financing of ONUSAL is as follows:

(a) An appropriation in the amount of $19,339,500 gross ($17,999,700 net) for the operation of ONUSAL for the period from 1 December 1992 to 31 May 1993 and the apportionment thereof;

(b) With regard to the period after 31 May 1993, an appropriation and/or commitment authorization, as appropriate, for the maintenance of ONUSAL at a monthly rate of $3,223,250 gross ($2,999,950 net) and for the apportionment of such amounts, should the Security Council decide to extend the existing mandate of ONUSAL beyond that date;

(c) A decision to retain the combined ONUSAL and ONUCA income of $4,484,174 in the ONUSAL/ONUCA Special Account in view of the outstanding assessed contributions.

Notes

1/ S/23402.

2/ S/24688, S/24731 and S/24805, respectively.

3/ S/24833.

4/ S/23999 and Add.1.

5/ S/24833 and Add.1.

ANNEX I

Financial performance report for the period from 1 January to 31 October 1992 and November 1992

Summary statement

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure 1 January to 31 October 1992 (2)	Projected expenditure November 1992 (3)	Expenditure 1 January to 30 November 1992 (2) + (3) = (4)	Savings (over-runs) (1) - (4)
1. Military personnel costs					
Mission subsistence allowance	4 650.0	4 939.7	428.2	5 367.9	(717.9)
Travel	850.0	829.9	76.0	905.9	(55.9)
Clothing allowance	25.0	24.0	3.9	27.9	(2.9)
	5 525.0	5 793.6	508.1	6 301.7	(776.7)
2. Civilian personnel costs					
(a) Civilian police					
Mission subsistence allowance	4 825.0	4 768.8	567.3	5 336.1	(511.1)
Travel	1 200.0	584.3	161.0	745.3	454.7
Clothing allowance	35.0	35.0	5.2	40.2	(5.2)
	6 060.0	5 388.1	733.5	6 121.6	(61.6)
(b) International and local staff					
International staff salaries	4 950.0	3 354.0	651.6	4 005.6	944.4
Local staff salaries	900.0	1 067.7	98.0	1 165.7	(265.7)
Common staff costs	2 996.0	1 845.8	336.0	2 181.8	814.2
Representation allowance	4.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.0
Mission subsistence allowance	2 250.0	2 092.5	243.4	2 335.9	(85.9)
Consultants and experts	120.0	100.0	12.0	112.0	8.0
Travel	370.0	41.6	0.0	41.6	328.4
	11 590.0	8 505.6	1 341.0	9 846.6	1 743.4

	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure 1 January to 31 October 1992 (2)	Projected expenditure November 1992 (3)	Expenditure 1 January to 30 November 1992 (2) + (3) = (4)	Savings (over-runs) (1) - (4)
3. Premises/accommodation					
Rental of premises	540.0	428.3	47.8	476.1	63.9
Maintenance and alterations	50.0	36.7	20.0	56.7	(6.7)
Utilities	45.0	55.8	8.0	63.8	(18.8)
Cleaning services	15.0	15.0	0.0	15.0	0.0
Security services	105.0	76.5	0.0	76.5	28.5
Prefabricated buildings	830.0	534.6	0.0	534.6	295.4
	1 585.0	1 146.9	75.8	1 222.7	362.3
4. Transport operations					
Purchase of vehicles	3 130.0	2 831.5	0.0	2 831.5	298.5
Repair and maintenance	450.0	452.6	60.0	512.6	(62.6)
Vehicle spare parts	70.0	70.0	0.0	70.0	0.0
Petrol, oil and lubricants	550.0	548.6	37.0	585.6	(35.6)
Vehicle insurance	120.0	80.3	7.0	87.3	32.7
	4 320.0	3 983.0	104.0	4 087.0	233.0
5. Helicopter operations					
Basic hire costs	4 410.0	4 327.1	239.0	4 566.1	(156.1)
Aviation fuel	210.0	125.1	25.0	150.1	59.9
	4 620.0	4 452.2	264.0	4 716.2	(96.2)
6. Communications					
Communications equipment	540.0	594.4	0.0	594.4	(54.4)
Workshop and test equipment	25.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	22.0
Commercial communication	85.0	136.5	8.0	144.5	(59.5)
Parts and supplies	160.0	54.3	5.0	59.3	100.7
	810.0	788.2	13.0	801.2	8.8

.../

	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure 1 January to 31 October 1992 (2)	Projected expenditure November 1992 (3)	Expenditure 1 January to 30 November 1992 (2) + (3) = (4)	Savings (over-runs) (1) - (4)
7. Other equipment					
Office furniture and equipment	-	85.2	4.0	89.2	(89.2)
Miscellaneous equipment	85.0	73.0	4.0	77.0	8.0
Generators	30.0	28.7	0.0	28.7	1.3
Parts and repairs	40.0	41.7	5.0	46.7	(6.7)
	155.0	228.6	13.0	241.6	(86.6)
8. Supplies and services					
Contractual services	30.0	23.0	3.0	26.0	4.0
General supplies	574.0	486.0	45.0	531.0	43.0
Public information - special events	310.0	231.5	20.0	251.5	58.5
Uniform, clothing and accoutrements	36.0	25.4	3.0	28.4	7.6
External audit	12.0	12.0	0.0	12.0	0.0
Official hospitality	8.0	8.0	1.0	9.0	(1.0)
Medical services and examinations	130.0	44.2	5.0	49.2	80.8
	1 100.0	830.1	77.0	907.1	192.9
9. Freight and cartage	50.0	80.6	4.0	84.6	(34.6)
10. Death and disability awards	200.0	200.0	0.0	200.0	0.0
11. Support account for peace-keeping operations	985.0	985.0	0.0	985.0	0.0
12. Staff assessment	2 000.0	1 710.5	150.0	1 860.5	139.5
Gross total, lines 1-12	39 000.0	34 092.4	3 283.4	37 375.8	1 624.2
13. Income from staff assessment	(2 000.0)	(1 710.5)	(150.0)	(1 860.5)	(139.5)
Net total	37 000.0	32 381.9	3 133.4	35 515.3	1 484.7

ANNEX II

Supplementary information on the financial performance report for the period from 1 January to 31 October 1992 and November 1992

	Savings/ (over-runs) United States dollars
1. Military personnel costs	(776 700)
1. The projected overexpenditure of $776,700 under mission subsistence allowance ($717,900), travel ($55,900) and clothing allowance ($2,900) resulted mainly from the one-month extension of the mandate.	
2. Civilian personnel costs	
(a) Civilian police	(61 600)
2. The projected overexpenditure of $516,300 under mission subsistence allowance ($511,100) and clothing allowance ($5,200), resulting mainly from the requirements of the one-month extension of the mandate, was partly offset by a saving of $454,700 under travel.	
(b) International and local staff	1 743 400
3. The projected saving of $2,095,000 under international staff salaries ($944,400), common staff costs ($814,200) due to vacancies, consultants and experts ($8,000) and travel ($328,400) was offset by an additional requirement of $351,600 under local salaries owing to retroactive salary adjustment not previously budgeted and additional local staff held against vacant international posts for limited periods ($265,700) and mission subsistence allowance ($85,900), resulting mainly during the one-month extension of the mandate.	
3. Premises/accommodation	362 300
4. The projected saving of $387,800 under rental of premises ($63,900), security services ($28,500) and prefabricated buildings ($295,400) was partly offset by an additional requirement of $25,500 under maintenance and alterations ($6,700) and utilities ($18,800).	

4. Transport operations 233 000

5. A projected saving of $331,200 under purchase of vehicles ($298,500) and vehicle insurance ($32,700) was partly offset by additional requirements of $98,200 under repair and maintenance ($62,600) and petrol, oil and lubricants ($35,600), resulting mainly from the one-month extension of the mandate.

5. Helicopter operations ..... (96 200)

6. The projected overexpenditure of $156,100 under basic hire costs, resulting mainly from the one-month extension of the mandate, was partly offset by a saving of $59,900 under aviation fuel due to use of new fuel-efficient helicopters.

6. Communications 8 800

7. A saving of $122,700 under workshop and test equipment ($22,000) and parts and supplies ($100,700) was partly offset by an additional requirement of $113,900 under communications equipment ($54,400) and commercial communications ($59,500) to the additional requirement of an electronic switchboard for use in additional rented space at the Mission headquarters and increased use of commercial communications.

7. Other equipment ..... (86 600)

8. The projected overexpenditure of $95,900 under office furniture and equipment ($89,200) and parts and repairs ($6,700) due to higher actual expenses than originally estimated was partly offset by a saving of $9,300 under miscellaneous equipment ($8,000) and generators ($1,300).

8. Supplies and services 192 900

9. A total saving of $193,900 under contractual services ($4,000), general supplies ($43,000), public information - special events ($58,500), uniform, clothing and accoutrements ($7,600) and medical services and examinations ($80,800) was partly offset by overexpenditure of $1,000 for official hospitality.

9. Freight and cartage ..... (34 600)

10. The additional requirement of $34,600 for freight and cartage was due to higher actual expenses incurred than originally estimated.

10. Death and disability awards ..... -

11. The amount allocated has been obligated to cover potential claims for injuries and disability.

11. Support account for peace-keeping operations ..... -

12. The amount allocated has been transferred to the support account for peace-keeping operations.

12. Staff assessment 139 500

13. Savings under this heading resulted from overall vacancies in staffing authorized for ONUSAL.

ANNEX III

Cost estimates for the mandate period from
1 December 1992 to 31 May 1993

Summary statement

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Projected expenditure 1 January to 30 November 1992	Cost estimates 1 December 1992 to 31 May 1993
1. Military personnel costs		
Mission subsistence allowance	5 367.9	1 561.2
Travel	905.9	532.5
Clothing allowance	27.9	10.3
	6 301.7	2 104.0
2. Civilian personnel costs		
(a) Civilian police		
Mission subsistence allowance	5 336.1	3 705.6
Travel	745.3	1 125.0
Clothing allowance	40.2	35.3
	6 121.6	4 865.9
(b) International and local staff		
International staff salaries	4 005.6	3 238.5
Local staff salaries	1 165.7	603.0
Common staff costs	2 181.8	1 833.4
Representation allowance	4.0	2.7
Mission subsistence allowance	2 335.9	1 361.5
Consultants and experts	112.0	58.3
Travel	41.6	30.0
	9 846.6	7 127.4

	Projected expenditure 1 January to 30 November 1992	Cost estimates 1 December 1992 to 31 May 1993
3. Premises/accommodation		
Rental of premises	476.1	270.0
Maintenance and alterations	56.7	50.0
Utilities	63.8	34.8
Cleaning services	15.0	9.0
Security services	76.5	42.0
Prefabricated buildings	534.6	0.0
	1 222.7	405.8
4. Transport operations		
Purchase of vehicles	2 831.5	0.0
Repair and maintenance	512.6	279.6
Vehicle spare parts	70.0	38.1
Petrol, oil and lubricants	585.6	216.0
Vehicle insurance	87.3	52.2
	4 087.0	585.9
5. Helicopter operations		
Basic hire costs	4 566.1	1 434.0
Aviation fuel	150.1	140.4
	4 716.2	1 574.4
6. Communications		
Communication equipment	594.4	0.0
Workshop and test equipment	3.0	3.0
Commercial communications	144.5	48.0
Parts and supplies	59.3	30.0
	801.2	81.0
7. Other equipment		
Office furniture and equipment	89.2	22.2
Miscellaneous equipment	77.0	30.0
Generators	28.7	0.0
Parts and repairs	46.7	12.0
	241.6	64.2

		Projected expenditure 1 January to 30 November 1992	Cost estimates 1 December 1992 to 31 May 1993
8.	Supplies and services		
	Contractual services	26.0	10.5
	General supplies	531.0	240.0
	Public information - special events	251.5	120.0
	Uniform, clothing and accoutrements	28.4	18.0
	External audit	12.0	12.0
	Official hospitality	9.0	4.8
	Medical services and examinations	49.2	30.0
		907.1	435.3
9.	Freight and cartage	84.6	60.0
10.	Death and disability awards	200.0	90.0
11.	Support account for peace-keeping operations	985.0	605.8
12.	Staff assessment	1 860.5	1 339.8
	Gross total, lines 1-12	37 375.8	19 339.5
13.	Staff assessment income	(1 860.5)	(1 339.8)
	Net total	35 515.3	17 999.7

ANNEX IV

Supplementary information on the cost estimates for the period from 1 December 1992 to 31 May 1993

I. COST PARAMETERS

1. The cost estimates for the six-month period from 1 December 1992 to 31 May 1993 are based on the cost parameters provided below.

1. Mission subsistence allowance

2. Mission subsistence allowance is payable to all mission personnel, excluding locally recruited staff, at a rate of $64 per day for the first 30 days and $61 per day thereafter. Where living accommodations are provided, appropriate reductions are made in this allowance.

2. Rotation/travel cost to and from the Mission

3. Travel of mission personnel to and from the mission area by commercial airlines has been calculated at an average one-way cost of $2,500 per person or $5,000 round-trip inclusive of 100 kilograms of unaccompanied excess baggage.

3. Military personnel costs

4. A clothing allowance is provided to military personnel based on a rate of $200 per person per annum. No reimbursement is provided to governments for national salaries and allowances.

4. Civilian personnel costs

5. Salaries and common staff costs for international staff are net of staff assessment and are based on New York standard costs except for international staff on assignment from other United Nations organizations and staff appointed for the Mission with a 5 per cent vacancy provision in respect of international staff shown in annex VI. Salaries and common staff costs of local staff are based on the local salary scale established for San Salvador.

II. REQUIREMENTS

	United States dollars
1. Military personnel costs	
6. The cost estimate provides for 234 military personnel, comprising the core strength of 226 military observers and 8 medical personnel who will remain in the mission area until 31 December 1992. It is anticipated that 76 of the military personnel will be repatriated in January 1993 and an additional 47 will be repatriated in February 1993.	
(a) Mission subsistence allowance	1 561 200
7. Provision is made for mission subsistence allowance based on the actual and anticipated deployment of the military personnel for a total of 25,583 person-days at the mission subsistence allowance rates indicated in paragraph 2 above.	
(b) Travel	532 500
8. Provision is made for repatriation travel of 123 military personnel and rotation travel of 45 military personnel at commercial airfares.	
(c) Clothing allowance	10 300
9. Provision is made for the payment of a clothing allowance at a rate of $200 per annum per military observer.	
2. Civilian personnel costs	
(a) Civilian police	
10. The cost estimate provides for an additional 50 civilian police monitors, anticipated to be deployed approximately in mid-December 1992, to the existing establishment of 303, making a total strength of 353.	
(i) Mission subsistence allowance	3 705 600
Provision is made for mission subsistence allowance based on the actual and anticipated phasing-in of the civilian police monitors indicated above for a total of 60,672 person-days at the subsistence allowance rates indicated in paragraph 2 above.	

(ii) Travel 1 125 000

Provision is made for 50 emplacement travel and 200 rotation travel at commercial airfares.

(iii) Clothing allowance 35 300

Provision is made for the payment of a clothing allowance at a rate of $200 per annum per person.

(b) International and local staff

11. The proposed revised staffing table of ONUSAL is set out in annex VI and reflects a decrease of 8 international and 6 locally recruited posts in the authorized level of 327.

(i) International staff salaries 3 238 500

Salaries of internationally recruited staff are estimated, using standard cost rates, for 133 posts (82 Professional, 31 General Service and 20 Field Service).

(ii) Local staff salaries 603 000

Calculation of salaries of 180 locally recruited staff is based on a net average of $6,500 per year applicable to the mission area.

(iii) Common staff costs 1 833 400

The provision covers common staff costs for international staff ($1,689,400), and local staff ($144,000) as detailed in annex VIII.

(iv) Representation allowance 2 700

Provision is made for representation allowance for six months to eligible staff at ASG and D-2 levels.

(v) Mission subsistence allowance 1 361 500

The estimate provides for the mission subsistence allowance for 133 international staff members for a total of 21,985 person-days during the six-month period as shown in annex VIII.

(vi) Consultants and experts 58 300

Provision is made for the recruitment of two consultants at $3,000 each per month, for a period of six months, to assist in the work of the Human Rights Office ($36,000); 45 work months for research work in the Office of the Chief of Mission ($13,500); and consultants for public information publicity campaigns ($8,800).

(vii) Travel 30 000

Provision is made for a total of eight trips between New York and the Mission for seven days each, at an average cost of $3,800 per trip.

3. Premises/accommodation

(a) Rental of premises 270 000

12. Provision is made for the continued rental of ONUSAL headquarters together with parking space at $24,130 per month for six months ($144,780); four regional and two subregional offices at $6,730 per month for six months ($40,380); four military regional offices and 17 police centres and lot rental for 15 trailers utilized as police centres for six months at $11,140 per month ($66,840); hangars for ONUSAL helicopters at Ilopango and San Miguel for six months at $2,000 per month ($12,000); and parking space near to the port to store vehicles and materials at $2,000 per month for three months ($6,000).

(b) Maintenance and alterations 50 000

13. Provision is made for the maintenance, alterations or adaptation of premises, including the 15 verification centres.

(c) Utilities 34 800

14. Provision is made for water and electricity charges, including fuel for generators, at all locations throughout the mission area based on the prior level of expenditure of $5,800 per month.

(d) Cleaning services 9 000

15. Provision is made for general maintenance and upkeep of facilities at all locations throughout the mission area, estimated at $1,500 per month.

(e) Security services 42 000

16. Provision is made for engaging contractual services of 13 security guards for ONUSAL headquarters (San Salvador Regional Office and Military Regional Office) and parking area based on the prior level of expenditure of $7,000 per month.

(f) Prefabricated buildings ..... -

4. Transport operations

(a) Purchase of vehicles ..... -

(b) Repair and maintenance 279 600

17. Provision is made for vehicle maintenance under commercial arrangements estimated at $103 per vehicle per month, based on average operating costs during 1992, for 451 vehicles for six months.

(c) Vehicle spare parts 38 100

18. This estimate covers the cost of spare parts for vehicle maintenance, including tyres, batteries and major assemblies, for the vehicle fleet of the mission.

(d) Petrol, oil and lubricants 216 000

19. Provision is made for the cost of fuel and lubricants based on an average monthly cost of $80 per vehicle for 451 vehicles for six months.

(e) Vehicle insurance 52 200

20. Provision is made for insurance coverage of 451 vehicles in the mission area. It provides worldwide as well as local insurance coverage for 318 vehicles at $154.80 per vehicle for the six-month period and 133 vehicles at $22.40 per vehicle for worldwide coverage only, as local insurance on 133 vehicles was provided in the previous mandate period.

5. Helicopter operations

(a) Basic hire cost 1 434 000

21. Provision is made for the commercial hiring of five Bell 206-L-1 helicopters for a period of six months at a monthly rate of $47,800 per helicopter, inclusive of a minimum of 60 flight hours monthly per helicopter and provision for the allowances of a 13-member crew. Flying hours in excess of 60 hours per month will be billed at the block hour rate of $395.

(b) Aviation fuel 140 400

22. It is estimated that each helicopter will use 75 gallons of fuel per hour, at a cost of $1.04 per gallon, and that a total of 135,000 gallons of aviation fuel will be required for the fleet of helicopters during the period.

6. Communications

(a) Communications equipment ..... -

(b) Workshop and test equipment 3 000

23. Provision is made for various minor test and workshop equipment.

(c) Commercial communications 48 000

24. Provision is made for six months of user charges for commercial communications for facsimile, telephone and pouch services at an approximate cost of $8,000 per month.

(d) Parts and supplies 30 000

25. Provision under this heading relates to supplies and spares for all of the communications equipment acquired for the Mission and is based on the prior level of expenditure estimated at $5,000 per month.

7. Other equipment

(a) Office furniture and equipment 22 200

26. Provision is made for repair and replacement of equipment ($12,000) and local purchase of furniture and equipment to cover ONUSAL Police Division expansion activities for the new centres ($10,000).

(b) Miscellaneous equipment 30 000

27. Provision is made for Office of Public Information equipment (monitors and components) ($16,000) and items for a small workshop $14,000.

(c) Generators ..... -

(d) Parts and repairs 12 000

28. Provision is made for the cost of parts and the repair of office and other equipment for the period, inclusive of the generator parts transferred from ONUCA, at an estimated cost of $2,000 per month.

8. Supplies and services

(a) Contractual services 10 500

29. Provision is made for contractual services for laundry, dry cleaning, garbage removal and limited contractual cleaning services estimated at $1,750 per month.

(b) General supplies 240 000

30. Provision is made to cover printing, stationery and office supplies, subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, medical supplies, composite rations and other miscellaneous supplies and services estimated at $40,000 per month.

(c) Public information - special events 120 000

31. Provision is made to cover the cost of various peace and education campaigns in the mission area through radio and television broadcasts, printing and distribution of posters, pamphlets and other promotional material, as well as material and supplies for recording activities.

(d) Uniform, clothing and accoutrements 18 000

32. Provision is made to cover the cost of United Nations clothing and accoutrements issued to military and police personnel, including blue berets, cap badges, armlets, cloth badges, field caps, cravats, military police armlets, blue helmets, fragmentation jackets and covers. The provision also includes uniforms and protective clothing issued to Field Service officers, including overalls, gloves and so on.

(e) External audit 12 000

33. Provision is made to cover the cost of external audit for the mission.

(f) Official hospitality 4 800

34. Provision is made for limited hospitality to local dignitaries in the context of good will in the official interest of the Mission.

(g) Medical services and examinations 30 000

35. Provision is made for medical services and exit examinations for military and civilian police personnel to cover medical services required beyond the capacity of the medical team of the Mission.

9. Freight and cartage 60 000

36. Provision is made for the cost of shipping, handling and forwarding charges to and from the mission area, which has not been provided for elsewhere.

10. Death and disability awards 90 000

37. Provision is made under this heading for claims that may arise from the death, disability, injury or illness of military observers and civilian police monitors resulting from their assignment to the Mission.

11. Support account for peace-keeping operations 605 800

38. In accordance with the methodology proposed for the funding of posts authorized from the support account for peace-keeping operations, provision is made hereunder based on 8.5 per cent of the total cost for salaries, common staff costs and travel of the civilian staff members in the mission area.

12. Staff assessment 1 339 800

39. Staff costs have been shown on a net basis under budget line items 2 (b) (i) and 2 (b) (ii). The estimate under this heading represents the difference between gross and net emoluments, that is, the amount of staff assessment to which United Nations staff members are subject in accordance with the Staff Regulations of the United Nations.

13. Income from staff assessment ..... (1 339 800)

40. The staff assessment requirement provided for under expenditure budget line item 12 have been credited to this item as income from staff assessment and are credited to the Tax Equalization Fund established by the General Assembly in its resolution 973 (X) A of 15 December 1955. Member States are given credit in the Fund in proportion to their rates of contribution to the ONUSAL budget.

ANNEX V

Combined income and net operating expenditure for ONUSAL and ONUCA Special Accounts for the period ending 30 November 1992

(United States dollars)

	ONUSAL (1)	ONUCA (2)	Combined ONUSAL/ONUCA total (3)
1. Income			
(a) Net appropriations	50 000 000	111 254 400	161 254 400
Less Applied credits	(1 347 700)	(17 106 600)	(18 454 300)
Add United States share of staff assessments	850 728	818 120	1 668 848
Assessed contributions	49 503 028	94 965 920	144 468 948
(b) Voluntary contributions in kind	0	1 563 000	1 563 000
(c) Interest income	117 403	1 872 803	1 990 206
Miscellaneous income	53 086	2 440 882	2 493 968
Subtotal (c)	170 489	4 313 685	4 484 174
Total, income	49 673 517	100 842 605	150 516 122
2. Net expenditure			
Regular operating costs	45 167 600	85 576 662	130 744 262
Voluntary contributions in kind	0	1 563 000	1 563 000
	45 167 600	87 139 662	133 307 262
Add United States share of total staff assessments	850 728	818 120	1 668 848
Total, net expenditure	46 018 328	87 957 782	133 976 110
3. Unencumbered balance (1-2)	3 655 189	12 884 823	16 540 012
4. Outstanding assessments	11 608 431	12 738 064	24 346 495
5. Unutilized balance/(deficit) (3-4)	(7 953 242)	146 759	(7 806 483)

/...

ANNEX VI

Proposed revised staffing table

Category	Previously authorized	Proposed changes	Total
Professional and above			
ASG	1	-	1
D-2	3	1	4
D-1	7	(1)	6
P-5	22	(5)	17
P-4	34	(5)	29
P-3	18	(3)	15
P-2/1	-	10	10
Subtotal	85	(3)	82
General Service	33	(2)	31
Field Service	23	(3)	20
Total, international staff	141	(8)	133
Local staff	186	(6)	180
Grand total	327	(14)	313

ANNEX VII

Functional titles and related job description summaries of the proposed posts in the Professional category and above

1. Office of the Chief of Mission

(a) Deputy Chief of Mission

1. The Deputy Chief of Mission, at the D-2 level, will support the Chief of Mission in all political and operational aspects of ONUSAL and will act on behalf of the Chief of Mission during his absence from the mission area or when indicated. The incumbent will also prepare political analyses, follow political developments and establish and maintain contacts with members of the Government, FMLN, political parties and the diplomatic community in the mission area with regard to political matters. The incumbent will also coordinate meetings and supervise projects that relate to political aspects of the work programme carried out by the Office of the Chief of Mission.

2. Under the supervision of the Chief of Mission, the Deputy Chief of Mission will also oversee the activities of:

(a) The Military and Police Divisions;

(b) The Human Rights and Administration Divisions;

(c) The six regional offices of the Mission.

3. In addition to the above, the incumbent will oversee the envisaged establishment and functioning of the office for the verification of the electoral process.

(b) Assistant Press Officer

4. The Assistant Press Officer, at the P-2 level, will draft press releases and edit various texts produced by the Office of Public Information of ONUSAL, liaise with the Human Rights Educators' Group, supervise writing reports produced by the ONUSAL Office of Public Information and act as liaison for the Public Information Director with the local media.

2. Regional offices

(a) Assistant Human Rights Monitors

5. The five Assistant Human Rights Monitors, at the P-2 level, will receive complaints of human rights violations, investigate the circumstances surrounding complaints, prepare private interviews with political prisoners and establish and maintain contact with local authorities and human rights organizations.

(b) Assistant Political Affairs Officers

6. The three Assistant Political Affairs Officers, at the P-2 level, will develop and maintain contacts with local civilian authorities and organizations, monitor and analyse internal and external political developments relevant to the Mission's verification functions and prepare and submit reports to the Regional Coordinator on developments in specific political issues.

(c) Assistant Legal Officer

7. The Assistant Legal Officer, at the P-2 level, will evaluate complaints of human rights violations received and make recommendations on the merit of the complaints and their relevance to the mandate of the Mission, follow up admissible complaints, advise the Regional Coordinator on legal aspects of cases being followed and prepare and submit reports to the Regional Coordinator.

ANNEX VIII

Civilian staff and related costs for the period from 1 December 1992 to 31 May 1993

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Authorized posts	Number of persons	Person/ days	Person/ months	Annual standard costs			Estimated total costs			
				Salary	Common staff costs	Staff assessment	Salary	Common staff costs	Staff assessment	Mission subsistence allowance
ASG	1	174	6	111.6	45.4	45.4	55.8	22.7	22.7	14.8
D-2 (Geneva)	1	174	6	124.0	39.9	38.3	62.0	20.0	19.2	12.4
D-2 (Local)	3	522	18	61.1	37.8	37.6	91.7	56.7	56.4	37.1
D-1	3	522	18	91.7	34.9	34.1	137.6	52.4	51.2	37.1
D-1 (Geneva)	1	174	6	115.6	36.7	34.6	57.8	18.4	17.3	12.4
D-1 (Santiago)	1	174	6	78.3	34.4	35.5	39.2	17.2	17.8	12.4
D-1 (Local)	1	174	6	57.2	34.9	34.1	28.6	17.5	17.1	12.4
P-5	7	1 218	42	83.8	31.9	29.8	293.3	111.7	104.3	74.3
P-5 (Geneva)	1	174	6	107.6	34.1	31.1	53.8	17.1	15.6	10.6
P-5 (Local)	9	1 566	54	52.3	31.9	29.8	235.4	143.6	134.1	95.5
P-4	24	4 176	144	72.2	27.5	23.6	866.4	330.0	283.2	254.7
P-4 (Local)	5	870	30	45.1	27.5	23.6	112.8	68.8	59.0	53.1
P-3	1	174	6	60.3	23.0	17.4	30.2	11.5	8.7	10.6
P-3 (Santiago)	1	174	6	52.0	22.9	18.6	26.0	11.5	9.3	10.6
P-3 (Local)	13	2 262	78	37.6	23.0	17.4	244.4	149.5	113.1	137.8
P-2/1 (Local)	10	1 740	60	30.5	18.6	12.1	152.5	93.0	60.5	106.1
General Service	31	5 394	186	32.9	12.5	11.8	510.0	193.8	182.9	329.0
Field Service	20	3 480	120	41.1	44.3	13.3	411.0	443.0	133.0	212.3
Subtotal	133	23 142					3 408.5	1 778.4	1 305.4	1 433.2
Vacancy rate at 5 per cent		(1 157)					(170.0)	(89.0)	(65.0)	(71.7)
Total, international	133	21 985					3 238.5	1 689.4	1 240.4	1 361.5
Local staff	180	31 320	1 080	6.7	1.6	1.1	603.0	144.0	99.4	
Total	313	53 305					3 841.5	1 833.4	1 339.8	1 361.5

.../

ANNEX IX

Distribution of civilian personnel by office

	Professional and above							General Service and other			
	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2/1	General Service	Field Service	Local level	Total
Office of the Chief of Mission	1	1		4	3		2	3		4	18
Office of Public Information			1		1	1	1	1		4	9
Coordination Office			1	1			1	1			4
Division for Human Rights		1	1	3	5			2		3	15
Office of the Director				1	1	1				1	4
Legal Questions/Investigations					1					2	3
Human Rights Educators' Group										7	18
Regional offices			1	1	4	4	1			5	11
San Salvador				2	1	1	2			5	10
Santa Ana				2		2	1			5	15
San Vincente			1	2	3	4				5	10
San Miguel					4		1			3	7
Subregional offices				1	1	1	1				
Chalatenango											
Usulutan											
Military Division		1						4		8	13
Office of the Chief Military Observer											
Civilian Police Division		1						2		6	9
Chief Civilian Police Monitor											

	Professional and above							General Service and other			
	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2/1	General Service	Field Service	Local level	Total
Military and Police Regional and Subregional Offices											
San Salvador								1		11	12
Santa Ana										8	8
San Vincente									1	8	9
San Miguel									1	11	12
Chalatenango										3	3
Usulutan										4	4
Sensumtepeque										1	1
San Francisco Gotera										1	1
Administrative Division											
Chief Administrative Officer			1		1			1		1	4
Finance Section						1		2		10	13
Personnel Section					1			4		4	9
General Services Section					1			8	2	13	24
Communications Section								1	12	13	26
Procurement Section					1				1	7	9
Transport Section								1	3	23	27
Electronic Data-Processing					1					4	5
Total	1	4	6	17	29	15	10	31	20	180	313

ANNEX X

Distribution of transportation equipment

1. ONUSAL Headquarters (Civilian Administration)

	Number of vehicles
Office of the Chief of Mission	6
Chief Administrative Officer	1
Office of Public Information	2
General Services (Security, Travel and Registry)	7
Personnel Section	1
Finance Section	1
Procurement Section	1
Communications Section	7
Transport Section	6
Electronic Data-Processing Support Unit	1
Pool vehicles	20
Reserve holding	0
Total	53

2. Headquarters plus Regional Offices for the Human Rights, Civilian Police and the Military Observer Divisions

Location	Human Rights Division	Civilian Police Division	Military Division
ONUSAL Headquarters	5	2	19
San Salvador region	10	28	54
San Vincente region	5	19	38
Santa Ana region	6	18	11
San Miguel region	6	21	48
Chalatenango subregion	5	13	0
Usulutan subregion	4	15	0
Plana Mayor	0	32	0
Temporary Auxiliary Police	0	30	0
Air operations	0	0	4
Total	41	178	174

3. Summary (1 and 2)

	Total
ONUSAL Headquarters (Civilian Administration)	53
Human Rights Division	41
Civilian Police Division	178
Military Observer Division	174
Commission on the Truth	5
Total	451

ANNEX XI

Distribution of communications equipment, generators and prefabricated buildings by geographical location as at 30 November 1992

	Mission Headquarters	Regional Headquarters	Outstations	Total
1. Communications equipment				
(a) Base stations				
HF stations	3	3	15	21
UHF stations	6	18	17	41
Subtotal	9	21	32	62
(b) Vehicular stations and handie-talkies				
HF stations	18	4	59	81
UHF stations	93	7	351	451
Handie-talkies	95	163	267	525
Subtotal	206	174	677	1 057
(c) Others				
Satellite stations	1			1
Facsimile machines	12	15		27
Telephone exchange	1	11		12
Power supply (UPS)	9	3		12
Subtotal	23	29		52
Total	238	224	709	1 171

	Mission Headquarters	Regional Headquarters	Outstations	Total
2. Generators				
4.25 kVA	1	1	3	5
4.5 kVA	3	5	5	13
13.7 kVA	4	1		5
14.0 kVA	2	7	13	22
31.8 kVA	6	1		7
Total	16	15	21	52
3. Prefabricated housing units				
Mobile office, 30 sq m			15	15
Constructed office, 36 sq m			2	2
Mobile living quarters, 36 sq m			12	12
Arms containers/trailers			17	17
Large tents			15	15
Small tents (1-2 persons)			97	97
Showers/latrines			50	50
Total			208	208

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

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A/47/752
3 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 16 (c)

ELECTIONS TO FILL VACANCIES IN SUBSIDIARY ORGANS AND OTHER ELECTIONS

Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme

Note by the Secretary-General

1. The General Assembly, in section II, paragraph 2, of resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, decided that the secretariat of the United Nations Environment Programme should be headed by the Executive Director of the Programme, who should be elected by the General Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General for a term of four years.

2. The term of office of the current Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme expires on 31 December 1992.

3. In accordance with the above-mentioned provision, the Secretary-General wishes to nominate Ms. Elizabeth Dowdeswell (Canada) to be Executive Director for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1993.

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RESTRUCTURING AND REVITALIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND RELATED FIELDS

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

Note by the Secretary-General

1. In his foreword to the report submitted to the high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council in July 1992 (E/1992/82/Add.1), the Secretary-General outlined his views on the role of the Organization in support of international cooperation and development, and indicated the broad measures he intended to pursue to enhance the effectiveness of its economic and social sectors. He noted that the experience with the first phase of the reorganization of the United Nations Secretariat which he had introduced at the beginning of the year - involving several New York-based organizational entities - was being reviewed, and that steps were being initiated to extend the reform process to the other parts of the economic and social sectors.

2. In paragraph 105 of his annual report on the work of the Organization (A/47/1), submitted to the General Assembly in September 1992, the Secretary-General outlined the objectives which would guide further phases of the reorganization as follows:

> "An integrated approach to ... development, can only be promoted through a stronger United Nations. It has to become:
>
> "(a) An organization which views its objectives in respect of economic and social cooperation and development with the same sense of responsibility and urgency as its commitments in the political and security area;
>
> "(b) An organization where the intergovernmental bodies promote policy coherence, and where the Economic and Social Council plays the central role envisaged for it in the Charter of the United Nations;

"(c) An organization which takes full advantage of the central coordinating capacity available to it on economic, social and humanitarian issues, and of the inter-sectoral capabilities at its disposal in the regional commissions and in the various United Nations programmes and organs;

"(d) An organization whose extensive operational capabilities - available through the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Population Fund - are fully supportive of its policy objectives, and where economic and social research and policy analysis, operational activities, humanitarian assistance and the promotion of human rights support and reinforce each other."

3. Subsequently, in his statement to the General Assembly on 2 November 1992, at the opening of the debate on the follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the Secretary-General referred to the work of a high-level Panel of independent advisers which he had established to assist him in reviewing options for further Secretariat reform in the economic, social and environmental areas. Outlining the main elements of the managerial approach which would guide him in such further reform, the Secretary-General underlined the need for a clear definition of those functions that should be carried out at Headquarters and those best carried out by its sectoral and other programmes and its regional and field structures. He went on to emphasize the importance of integrating all economic, social and environmental entities in a coherent structure that would effectively mobilize its analytical, normative and operational capacities in support of common objectives and strategies.

4. In addition, the Secretary-General defined three broad clusters of functions around which he intended to reorganize and concentrate economic, social and environmental activities to be carried out from the Organization's Headquarters in New York.

5. In the light of the advice of the Panel referred to above and subsequent consultations, and taking into account current discussions in the General Assembly, the Secretary-General has taken the following initial decisions as part of the next phase of the reform effort.

Organizational arrangements

6. The Secretary-General has decided to establish three new Departments in New York, based on the three clusters of functions indicated in his statement.

7. Many of the elements of the rationale for the first of these Departments - which the Secretary-General intends to name "Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development" - were set out in his report on institutional arrangements to follow up the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (A/47/598). In paragraph 69 of that report, the Secretary-General referred to the "desirability of a single streamlined

structure which would provide a common framework for the provision of overall support to the Council on the one hand, and Secretariat follow-up to the Conference on the other. These interrelated functions focus on the analysis and synthesis of inputs and the provision of support for central coordinating, policy-review and policy-making functions. By placing them under common direction, a synergy should be created, which would contribute to both efficiency and overall policy coherence".

8. The central focus of the work of this Department will thus be on the provision of support for central coordinating and policy-making functions, vested in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, including the new Commission on Sustainable Development. The Department will comprise: (a) a policy development function, focusing on the integration of social as well as economic and environmental dimensions of broad policy coordination issues on the agenda of central intergovernmental bodies in such areas as growth and adjustment, poverty, hunger and malnutrition; (b) a "clearly identifiable entity", as called for in the draft resolution on the follow-up to the Conference, for monitoring the implementation of Agenda 21 and providing substantive support for the Commission on Sustainable Development; (c) a capacity for providing substantive support for the "High-level", "Coordination" and "Operational activities" segments of the sessions of the Council, and for the coordination of substantive support for other Council subsidiary bodies; and (d) technical secretariat services to intergovernmental bodies.

9. This Department will support, and draw on, the high-level advisory board, under the arrangements outlined in paragraphs 59 and 60 of the Secretary-General's report (A/47/598). It will establish cooperative relationships with non-governmental organizations, the academic community and the corporate sectors, in support of the work of the Council, the Commission on Sustainable Development and other subsidiary bodies of the Council. It will also provide secretariat support to relevant parts of the inter-agency coordination machinery, including the new Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development.

10. It is the Secretary-General's intention to entrust to this Department primary responsibility for the preparation for the World Summit on Social Development. Secretariat arrangements for the preparation for the Fourth World Conference on Women will likewise be within the purview of the Department.

11. This Department will be the main source of support to the Secretary-General in the exercise of his responsibilities for the provision of overall coordination of the United Nations system in the economic and social fields. The Secretary-General will draw, as necessary, on this Department, together with other departments and organizational entities concerned, in carrying out his responsibilities of ensuring policy coherence, coordination and efficient management of activities within the United Nations proper, including its programmes. In the same context, the Department will also be the main source of support to the Secretary-General for the provision of policy guidance to operational programmes and field offices.

12. These functions, requiring constant support to, and consultation with, the Secretary-General, together with the need for continuing interaction with the totality of the membership, argue in favour of locating this Department in New York. The importance of generating and sustaining the necessary synergy between the overall policy and coordination functions of the Council and the broad responsibilities entrusted to the new Commission for Sustainable Development likewise suggests that separating the main components of the Department in different locations would not be cost-effective. A single location for the bulk of the Department will also facilitate the formation of a critical mass of expertise which will permit the assumption of new functions, such as the preparation for the Social Summit, without requiring the establishment of separate ad hoc secretariats. Functional links will, however, need to be established with staff located in Geneva concerned with the follow-up of legal instruments, on issues such as climate change and desertification, signed at or mandated by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. Such arrangements will in turn be utilized for purposes of liaison with European-based agencies. In addition, cooperative arrangements will be established with the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) in Nairobi.

13. The second Department - which the Secretary-General intends to name "Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis" - will focus on the compilation and dissemination of economic and social statistics; the analysis of long-term trends, including population trends; the elaboration of projections; the monitoring and assessment, from a global perspective, of economic and social policies; and the identification of new and emerging issues requiring attention by the international community. The Department will thus serve as the lead unit for economic and social information within the United Nations, and will function as a service for the provision of statistical support to all parts of the Organization. In this regard, the Department will cooperate closely with the Bretton Woods Institutions and other relevant agencies, and will link its activities with early warning capabilities being developed in the humanitarian and political sectors of the Organization.

14. The third Department - which the Secretary-General intends to name "Department for Development Support and Management Services" - will carry out two sets of related functions. The first will be to serve as a focal point for the provision of management services for technical cooperation. The second will be to act as an executing agency in selected cross-sectoral areas, with emphasis on the twin concepts of institutional development (including institution-building, institutional reform and enterprise management) and human resources development (including activities aimed at human capital formation and at enhancing the contribution of different social groups to development). Its technical cooperation with developing countries in the above areas will be particularly focused on the requirements of the least developed countries, as well as those of economies in transition.

15. The institutional arrangements at Headquarters outlined above involve some elements of continuity but also many innovative features vis-à-vis existing and previous structures. They should result in more manageable units in the economic and social areas, with clear and distinct functions and terms of reference, and in an improved balance at Headquarters between Secretariat structures in the political and humanitarian and the economic and social fields. Most importantly, they should lead to improved support to Member States, including better and more integrated services to central intergovernmental bodies; improved capacity in terms of data and statistical support for national as well as international policy-making; and more focused technical assistance. It should also result in improved linkages between global, regional and national strategies for development, including closer cooperation between Headquarters and the United Nations field offices.

16. The clustering of Headquarters activities outlined above will require a significant reallocation of existing programmes within the economic and social sectors. Some cross-sectoral activities now carried out by different United Nations entities will need to be redeployed to the new Headquarters Departments. In turn, some of the activities now undertaken at Headquarters, mostly of a sectoral nature, will need to be reallocated to these entities, in a way which would sharpen the thrust of their respective mandates, or redeployed to regional and/or field structures.

17. An important criterion which should guide these redeployments is that responsibility for each sector or set of issues should, to the extent possible, be clearly assigned to, and the necessary critical mass for dealing with them concentrated in, a single unit or entity within the Secretariat without duplication, as part of an Organization-wide strategy.

18. Provision of substantive support to central intergovernmental bodies will be regarded as a priority activity for all economic, social and environmental entities of the United Nations in their respective sectors, coordinated by the Department referred to in paragraph 7 above. Conversely, Headquarters capacities on cross-sectoral issues should support deliberations in the intergovernmental bodies of each of these entities.

19. The Secretary-General has designated a high-level official to follow up, under his authority, and oversee in the period immediately ahead the next phase of the Secretariat reform to ensure its effective management and speedy implementation. His responsibilities will encompass the management of the redeployment referred to above as well as other related aspects of the reform process, under the responsibility of the Secretary-General, not covered in the present document. These include issues relating to decentralization, the strengthening of the regional presence of the United Nations and the promotion of a unified United Nations presence and approach at the country level. These will be pursued along the lines indicated in the Secretary-General's statements and documents referred to above, in the light of the further advice which the Secretary-General has received from the Panel of independent advisers. Due account will be taken of the outcome of the General Assembly's deliberations on related issues at its current session.

Personnel issues

20. The three new Headquarters Departments referred to above will be headed at the Under-Secretary-General level.

21. In view of the increasing emphasis on the promotion of human rights as one of the primary objectives of the Organization and an important component of sustainable development the Secretary-General proposes to raise the level of the Director of the Centre for Human Rights to the level of Assistant Secretary-General.

22. In addition, in accordance with the request of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General intends to appoint a Secretary-General of the Fourth World Conference on Women to be held in Beijing in 1995. The appointment will be at the Assistant Secretary-General level.

23. In his statement to the Fifth Committee on 6 November 1992, the Secretary-General stressed the importance of introducing an integrated approach to all the interrelated managerial issues, coordinated by the head of the Department of Administration and Management. To this end, and as part of his effort to reduce departmental fragmentation and enhance managerial responsibility at the Director level, the Secretary-General intends to eliminate four Assistant Secretary-General posts in the Department of Administration and Management.

24. It is the Secretary-General's intention to propose the redeployment of a number of high-level posts, including redeployment of posts from administrative to substantive areas, in order that the objective of reducing the overall number of such posts continues to be pursued.

Implications for the budgetary process

25. The above-mentioned decisions regarding the structure of the Secretariat will have significant implications for the structure, programmatic content and distribution of resources of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. In addition to responding to new mandates such as the follow-up of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development or the preparation of the World Social Summit, the three new Departments will include functions which are currently under the responsibility of the Department of Economic and Social Development and a number of other units. Some activities and outputs will be new and some programmes and subprogrammes will be transferred from one entity or location to another. These various changes will modify the distribution of resources by sections in the programme budget and will call for the presentation of revised estimates to the General Assembly. Given the short time available before the adjournment of the current session of the Assembly, the Secretary-General intends to present such revised estimates to a resumed session of the General Assembly early next year.

26. The revised estimates requested by the General Assembly through its resolution 46/232 and currently under consideration include sections of the budget which will be directly or indirectly affected by this phase of the restructuring. Given these exceptional circumstances, the General Assembly may wish to consider the following course of action:

(a) To take note of the current revised estimates, including the proposed transfer of resources among sections, on the understanding that the final proposed configuration of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 will be presented to the General Assembly early next year; in addition to indicating the budgetary changes related to the decisions of the Secretary-General outlined above, these final revised estimates will also provide the broad programmatic aspects and justifications of the restructuring process, as requested in resolution 46/232.

(b) To postpone a decision on the question of high-level posts contained in the initial revised estimates, on the understanding that the Secretary-General will present the final number and distribution of high-level posts financed from the regular budget for the remaining part of the biennium in his revised estimates early next year. As indicated above, it is the Secretary-General's intention to propose the redeployment of several high-level posts, including posts from administrative to substantive areas, in order that the objective of reducing the overall number of such posts is achieved.

27. The statements of programme budget implications relating to new or additional activities whose implementation will be the responsibility of departments or units affected by this restructuring will be provisional and basically at the maintenance level. The revised estimates to be presented early next year will refer explicitly to the arrangements proposed for the implementation of such mandates.

28. The proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 will reflect the decisions of the General Assembly on the current and forthcoming revised estimates for the programme budget 1992-1993. In accordance with the current rules, the proposed programme budget should be made available to the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in April. In order to enable the Secretary-General to present a budget with a full programmatic content, it is proposed to submit the next budget at a later stage in 1993, for consideration first by the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee and subsequently by the General Assembly.

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COMPLETE WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN MILITARY FORCES FROM THE TERRITORIES OF THE BALTIC STATES

Letter dated 3 December 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Lithuania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the attached statement of the newly elected Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, adopted during its first meeting, on 25 November 1992 (see annex). I would be grateful if you will have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 139.

(Signed) Anicetas SIMUTIS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement dated 25 November 1992 of the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania on the withdrawal of the Russian Army from Lithuania

The Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, convened at its first meeting on 25 November 1992,

Reaffirms the demand of the people of Lithuania, expressed in the referendum of 14 June 1992, for withdrawal of the armed forces of Russia and for reparations for the damages of occupation and annexation.

The Seimas will strive to secure the unconditional implementation of agreements between Lithuania and Russia, signed in Moscow on 8 September 1992, including the schedule of withdrawal of Russian armed forces.

The Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania appeals to the United Nations and the parliaments of democratic States, asking for their support for these fundamental and legitimate demands of Lithuania.

Algirdas BRAZAUSKAS
President of the Seimas
of the Republic of Lithuania

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JOINT INSPECTION UNIT

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The General Assembly, by its decision 46/446 of 20 December 1991, inter alia requested the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions:

> "within its mandate and with due respect to the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, to examine the functioning of the Joint Inspection Unit, including the proposals thereon contained in paragraphs 12 to 16 of the 1991 report of the Unit, 1/ and, taking into account the views of the Unit on this subject, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session recommendations for the enhancement of the productivity and performance of the Unit."

Pursuant to that request, and mindful of the parameters specified in the above-cited decision, the Advisory Committee submits herewith its observations and recommendations with respect to the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU).

2. As indicated in its report on its activities during its spring/summer session (1992) (A/47/7), the Advisory Committee traditionally meets with JIU each time it visits Geneva; however, bearing in mind the above-cited decision, the meetings in June 1992 were considerably more extensive and wide-ranging than usual and afforded the Committee the opportunity to exchange views with the Inspectors on a number of issues including the Unit's working conditions and methods, the treatment of its reports as well as the Inspectors' ideas for future improvement. The Committee was also provided with additional written information from the Inspectors.

3. In 1966 the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies recommended the establishment of a

small inspection unit of specialists highly qualified in financial and administrative matters; such specialists would visit the different services of the organizations to examine the way in which they operated and would propose any reforms they considered necessary. By its resolution 2150 (XXI) of 4 November 1966, the General Assembly created the Unit on an experimental basis for a four-year period; by virtue of two Assembly resolutions, it was subsequently extended until 31 December 1977.

4. By its resolution 31/192 of 22 December 1976, the General Assembly approved the establishment of the Unit in accordance with the statute of the Unit annexed to the same resolution. The Advisory Committee, after extensive discussions with the Inspectors and representatives of participating agencies, has concluded that the problem of enhancing productivity can be addressed without modifying the basic principles which underlie the existence and functions of the Unit. Indeed, closer adherence to what is already provided for in the statute will, in and of itself, result in a better functioning JIU. The Committee has therefore, for the purposes of the present report, grouped its recommendations along the basic areas covered by the articles of the statute.

5. The Committee also points out that many of the problems on which it comments in the paragraphs below are interrelated and that remedial action with regard to one will have a consequential effect on others.

Selection and appointment of Inspectors (articles 2-4 of the statute)

6. The Advisory Committee discussed this matter at some length with both the Inspectors and representatives of participating organizations. On the basis of those discussions, it is clear to the Advisory Committee that article 2, paragraph 1, of the statute should be closely adhered to; i.e. that the Inspectors shall be "chosen from among members of national supervision or inspection bodies, or from among persons of a similar competence on the basis of their special experience in national or international administrative and financial matters, including management questions".

7. The Committee is also of the view that in order to further enhance the Unit's productivity and performance, a way should be found to ensure that expertise available among the Inspectors covers every important area of administration and management; i.e., that there should be a specific defined mix of expertise. To this end vacancies in the Unit should be filled with due regard to the requirements for maintaining this balance. With this in mind, the Committee suggests that consideration be given to the submission of multiple candidates from those countries which, under the terms of article 3, paragraph 1, would be requested to propose candidates for a given vacancy in the Unit.

8. The Committee also emphasizes that adequate time should be made available for the consultative process to be completed. Although article 3, paragraph 2, of the statute stipulates that the President of the General Assembly, through appropriate consultations, including consultations with the

President of the Economic and Social Council and with the Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, shall review the qualifications of the proposed candidates and then submit the list of candidates to the General Assembly, it became apparent to the Committee during its discussions with participating agencies that sufficient time is not being allocated for such consultations.

Functions and responsibilities of Inspectors (articles 5-8)

9. As provided in the statute, the Inspectors have a number of functions and responsibilities. They are, inter alia, by means of inspection and evaluation, to provide an independent view aimed at improving management and methods and at achieving greater coordination between organizations. They are also to satisfy themselves that the activities undertaken by organizations are carried out in the most economical manner and that the optimum use is made of resources available. As provided by the statute, they shall make on-the-spot inquiries and investigations, some of which would be without prior notification.

10. The Advisory Committee recalls that in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, 2/ the Inspectors themselves discussed new directions for the Unit, noting, inter alia, that while they intended to continue their evaluation work, work on evaluation methodology and internal evaluation systems would continue to diminish as much of the basic work had already been done. Moreover, recent General Assembly resolutions had invited the Unit to give greater attention to management, budget and administrative issues and concerns of the organizations and to concentrate more on specific and practical operational problems. In the circumstances, the Inspectors stated their desire to increase their work on operational issues in the management, budgetary and administrative areas. 3/

11. The Advisory Committee concurs with this course of action. However, in its view, the question of how such issues are studied should be addressed since this impacts to a great extent on the Unit's effectiveness and performance. In this connection, the Committee notes that, in recent years, a number of the Unit's studies have been more research- than inspection-oriented. As indicated by many representatives of participating organizations, such reports, while perhaps of interest, had limited usefulness, or, if considered necessary, could more appropriately have been undertaken by consultants.

12. The question of whether the role of JIU should be confined to evaluation and inspection, as called for in the statute, or expanded to include research, was discussed at great length with both the Inspectors and representatives of participating organizations. Although the consensus in JIU, as reported to the Committee, seems to be that the Unit should perform research in addition to evaluation and inspection, a concern was expressed by at least one Inspector as to whether such broad functions could be responsible for a lack of focus and of concentration on major and actual concerns of Member States and organizations.

13. In the circumstances, the Advisory Committee believes that since the research function does not necessarily enhance the capacity of the Unit to discharge its statutory obligations, it should be discontinued in favour of more inspection and evaluation as called for in the statute, with particular emphasis on determining, in accordance with article 5, paragraph 3, that the activities undertaken by the organizations are carried out in the most economical manner and that the optimum use is made of resources available for carrying out these activities. In the Advisory Committee's view, such determination should form an essential part of inspection and, if properly carried out, represents a valuable tool for both administrations and Member States. As discussed below, a more focused approach will also impact on, inter alia, the resources required for JIU.

14. Article 8 of the statute provides that the Unit shall determine standards and procedures for the conduct of inquiries and investigations; this also relates to article 6, which states, inter alia, that some of the inquiries and investigations by Inspectors may be without prior notification and that Inspectors shall be accorded full cooperation by the organizations at all levels, including access to any particular information or document relevant to their work.

15. Although the Inspectors have formulated internal standards and procedures, the Advisory Committee is of the view that these should be transformed into a formal set of inspection standards to be approved by the participating agencies and annexed to the statute, thereby ensuring a better compliance with those procedures by all concerned.

Mode of operation (see articles 9-12)

16. Article 9 provides that the Unit shall be responsible for preparing its annual programme of work, taking into account, "besides its own observations, experience and assessment of priorities as regards subjects for inspection, any requests of the competent organs of the organizations and suggestions received from the executive heads of the organizations and the bodies of the United Nations system concerned with budgetary control, investigation, coordination and evaluation".

17. The Advisory Committee exchanged views on this matter with both the Inspectors and representatives of the participating organizations. A number of concerns were expressed by the participating organizations, including the fact that the Unit was not responsive to the suggestions of the organizations in drawing up its work programme. At its request, the Committee was provided with data concerning the suggestions received from participating organizations in respect of the Unit's work programmes for the years 1988-1992; it notes that the number of suggestions received from participating organizations varied, as did the number of suggestions not accepted. Most of the suggestions received were from larger participating organizations.

18. Several agencies expressed the view that, as mentioned in paragraph 11, while a number of reports were interesting and informative, they were of

little value in terms of promoting a more efficient utilization of resources or more effective management, and that the above-cited roles of inspection and investigation were not being carried out. In the circumstances, as cited below, these agencies did not believe that they were receiving "value for money", and that many of the reports could have been undertaken by consultants.

19. The Inspectors are not oblivious to the importance of a relevant and timely programme of work. In this connection, the Advisory Committee notes that the Unit's internal guidelines and procedures outline the broad criteria by which the Unit should be guided in drawing up its programme of work, namely:

"(i) Concentration should be on studies in areas of importance and relevance to the United Nations system. Studies should be topical.

"(ii) Studies should have a direct bearing on the efficiency of services, substantively as well as administratively; should aim at improving management methods, attaining common or comparable standards and achieving greater coordination among organizations.

"(iii) The nature of studies should be such that they can be sufficiently focused in scope as to avoid generalities and lead to concrete recommendations resulting in reduced costs, improved outputs, a better quality of service ...; improved interpersonal relationships."

20. The guidelines also provide, inter alia, for a balance in the items chosen, stating that at least one item (either system-wide or for one organization) should be of interest to each participating organization, and that only a reasonable proportion of the items should be of concern to the entire United Nations system. The others should concern only one organization or a group of organizations located or active at one duty station.

21. In the opinion of the Advisory Committee, these guidelines form the foundation on which a relevant and timely work programme could be formulated (see also paras. 14-15). Regrettably, it is apparent that the guidelines have not, in all instances, been followed in drawing up the programmes of work of the Unit, thus prompting, as mentioned above, the General Assembly, in its resolution 45/237 of 21 December 1990, to encourage JIU, inter alia, to take a more selective approach in drawing up its work programme to give greater attention to management, budgetary and administrative issues ... and to concentrate on specific and practical operational problems and to address more precisely defined questions.

22. In its report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, 4/ the Unit expressed its intention to enhance further its work-programming process by inter alia consulting more actively with its participating organizations and focusing more systematically on their changing priorities and concerns. The Unit also stressed the desire for a more active consultation with the Advisory Committee and the Board of Auditors. In addition, the Unit stated the need for a more comprehensive work-programming framework and strategy which, like the medium-term plan of the United Nations, would seek, inter alia, to stimulate longer-term thinking.

23. If this stated intent is in fact acted upon, the Advisory Committee sees no reason why the work programme and the resulting studies could not become a dynamic tool to be used by the participating organizations, in line with the original intent. However, the Advisory Committee emphasizes that legislative bodies also have a role to play. In order to ensure relevance of the work programme, governing bodies should become more involved in the work of the Unit; i.e., nothing should prevent such bodies from formally requesting the Unit to perform inspection and evaluation which they consider relevant and necessary.

24. As mentioned above, many of the issues being discussed are interrelated. If the selection process assures a suitable mix of expertise (see para. 7), legislative bodies will have more confidence in making requests of the Unit, which in turn will help to assure a balanced and relevant work programme. To the extent that such inspection and evaluation could be accommodated within a given work programme, the need for participating organizations to have recourse to outside consultants would be reduced.

25. The question of whether the programme of work of the Unit duplicates the work of similar bodies in various organizations (e.g. internal and external audit, management advisory services, inspector generals) was also discussed. Varying opinions were expressed as to whether in fact any duplication exists; at this juncture the Advisory Committee stresses the need for the Inspectors to bear in mind the role of such other bodies when drawing up their programme of work.

26. Article 11, paragraph 2, of the statute stipulates that "the Inspectors shall draw up, over their own signature, reports for which they are responsible and in which they shall state their findings and propose solutions to the problems they have noted. The reports shall be finalized after consultation among the Inspectors so as to test recommendations being made against the collective wisdom of the Unit."

27. The Advisory Committee notes that the above article is consistent with article 6, paragraph 1, which states that the Inspectors act singly or in small groups. Moreover, the General Assembly has reiterated the importance of testing the recommendations against the collective wisdom of the Unit.

28. The procedure for handling and processing reports is outlined in article 11, paragraph 4, of the statute; as indicated in subparagraph (c), "upon receipt of reports, the executive head or heads concerned shall take immediate action to distribute them, with or without their comments, to the States members of their respective organizations". Subparagraph (d) stipulates that "when a report concerns only one organization, the report and the comments thereon of the executive head shall be transmitted to the competent organ of that organization not later than three months after receipt of the report for consideration at the next meeting of the competent organ." If the report concerns more than one organization, subparagraph (e) provides that the concerned executive heads shall consult with one another and coordinate their comments, and that "the report, together with the joint

comments and any comments of the respective executive heads on matters that concern their particular organizations, shall be ready for submission to the competent organs of the organizations not later than six months after receipt of the Unit's report for consideration at the next meeting of the competent organs concerned."

29. Although the intent of article 11 may be the speedy consideration of the Unit's reports, it is clear to the Advisory Committee that in many instances, for a variety of reasons, consideration of the reports is unduly delayed. Moreover, the Committee was informed by both the Inspectors and representatives of participating organizations that consideration of the reports was often limited to taking note of them; i.e., no real debate or discussion on the reports is held in governing bodies. The Advisory Committee reiterates the importance not only of the consideration of the reports of JIU by the governing bodies, but also of the need to follow up the implementation of JIU recommendations which have been approved (see also paras. 32-37).

30. The reasons for the delay and lack of discussion are varied. Reports of limited relevance or impact are likely to receive a low priority in organizations; hence the preparation of comments may be delayed. Debate on these reports is also unlikely to be substantial. To the extent that reports are well prepared with realistic recommendations, they will be considered with greater interest and in a more timely fashion.

31. Even in instances where a report is well prepared, delays in the preparation of comments may ensue for a variety of reasons. It is, in the opinion of the Advisory Committee, incumbent upon executive heads to ensure that such delays are minimized. It is equally incumbent upon legislative organs to insist on a swift submission of reports/comments and to take appropriate expeditious action themselves.

32. Article 12 of the statute deals with the recommendations of the Unit which are approved by the competent organs of participating organizations. As indicated therein, executive heads of organizations are to ensure that they are implemented as expeditiously as possible.

33. This question was discussed extensively by the Advisory Committee. The Committee was informed by a number of participating organizations that in many instances either the recommendations contained in the JIU reports were too general or their implementation would entail financial resources not available. Thus even when a recommendation has been agreed to by a governing body, implementation is either difficult to measure in specific terms or not always possible due to financial constraints.

34. The Advisory Committee, in an attempt to quantify this problem, requested information from the Unit on the implementation rate of its recommendations. The Committee was informed that, since its inception, the Unit has produced some 275 reports and notes. Each report contains an average of five recommendations, giving an approximate total of some 1,400 recommendations. Roughly one third of the reports are system-wide or relevant to several organizations of the system.

35. The Unit indicated that, given the time and resources which would be involved, it was not in a position to determine the extent to which all of these recommendations have been implemented; however, the Advisory Committee was provided with JIU Report Implementation Sheets in respect of nine JIU reports. In three cases, the Unit noted that some implementation (less than 50 per cent had taken place); in two instances, the category "other (e.g. hard to tell)" was checked. In three cases the major recommendations had been approved by the intergovernmental bodies but no implementation had occurred as yet. In one case more than 50 per cent of the recommendations contained in the report had been implemented.

36. In the opinion of the Advisory Committee, this is a multi-faceted problem. On the one hand, the Committee appreciates that some recommendations are, by their very nature, more general in nature, and thus more difficult to measure in terms of implementation. On the other hand, the Committee is of the opinion that, as called for in the Unit's own guidelines, "the nature of studies should be such that they can be sufficiently focused in scope as to avoid generalities and lead to concrete recommendations ..."

37. The Advisory Committee is also of the view that governing bodies should be aware of the implications of what they might approve in the form of various recommendations. The Committee therefore recommends that consideration be given to introducing a form of budget implication statement in respect of recommendations whose implementation would entail major financial expenditures. Indeed, the Committee believes that it might be useful for the executive heads to provide specific information in this regard in the context of their comments on the Unit's reports.

Conditions of service (articles 13-15)

38. Article 15 stipulates that the Inspectors shall not accept other employment during their term of office; nor shall an Inspector be appointed or serve as an official or consultant of an organization while in office as an Inspector or within three years of ceasing to be a member of the Unit. In the opinion of the Advisory Committee, it is essential that this article be strictly observed.

Administrative, budgetary and financial arrangements (articles 16-20)

39. As provided for in article 20, the budget of JIU shall be included in the regular budget of the United Nations; the expenditures of the Unit shall be shared by the participating organizations as agreed by them. The budget of the Unit for 1992-1993, as approved by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, totals $7,452,700 and does not include the additional resources which the Inspectors had initially requested. Those resources, as summarized in the report of JIU to the forty-sixth session of the Assembly, included the addition of two research officer posts (1 D-1 and 1 P-4), an increase in the Unit's travel budget, and the acquisition of computer workstations.

40. As mandated by General Assembly decision 46/446, these proposals are to be examined by the Advisory Committee. During its meetings in Geneva, the Inspectors emphasized their importance; the Committee also discussed them with the participating organizations.

41. In this connection, the point was made by some organizations that, just as the agencies are subjected to zero growth in their budgets, so also should JIU. Others questioned whether the contribution made by the Unit even justifies the current level of the budget. Another organization said that the current JIU is too large and costly, and should be significantly downsided. Doubts were also expressed whether an increase in resources represented the solution to improving JIU's effectiveness.

42. The Advisory Committee is of the view that an increase in resources should not be entertained at the present time; it would consider an increase in computer resources in the context of the proposed programme budget, taking account of the contribution computers may make as a way of improving productivity. In the Committee's view, efforts should be made to effect the changes discussed in the preceding paragraphs (e.g. better selection process and improved programme of work, less emphasis on research) since these will impact on the overall requirements of the Unit; an assessment of the additional resources, if any, would best be made once this has been done.

43. The Advisory Committee would also like to comment on its relations with JIU. In this connection, the Inspectors, in their report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, indicated their desire for closer cooperation with the Advisory Committee.

44. The Advisory Committee exchanged views on this with the Inspectors. While acknowledging that it can indeed identify certain areas which JIU might usefully investigate, the Committee does not believe that it is advisable to establish an additional institutional link between the two bodies.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/46/34).

2/ Ibid., part two, para. 22.

3/ Ibid., paras. 22, 23 and 26.

4/ Ibid., part one, paras. 21-23.